SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, OF SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

INDIA BOARD, WHITEHALL, NOV. 8.

A Despatch, dated Fort William, 30th of March, 1816, has been received at the East-India House, from the Governor-General in Council, with inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies:---

The early receipt by your Honourable Committee of the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the State of Nepaul, has appeared to us to be of such importance, as to induce us to despatch the Honourable Company's cruizer Malabar to England without delay, for the express purpose of conveying that intelligence.

We have already, in our despatch of the 11th inst. expressed our high sense of the merits and services of Sir David Ochterlony, and the gallantry, spirit, and zeal of the troops under his command; we now solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a General Order published by the Governor-General in Council, on the 20th instant, in which we have promulgated to the Army those sentiments of applause and admiration, which the conduct of that distinguished officer and the forces acting under his orders has so justly excited; we have deemed it proper to mark our peculiar sense of the zeal, bravery, and endurance, under considerable privations, manifested by the native troops, in a service so singularly foreign to their habits, by the distribution of silver medals to the Native Commissioned Officers, and to such of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates as shall be recommended by the Commanders of their respective Battalions, for conspicuous zeal or gallantry.

The early termination of the war prevented the employment of either of the detachments assembled under the command of Major-General John Wood and Colonel Nicolls, as well as the projected move of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, from Kemaon on the back of the Goorkah positions. Those Officers had respectively assumed the command of their detachments, and were proceeding to the destined quarters in which their operations were to be directed, when information of the conclusion of peace was received by them: the corps composing these detachments have separated, and retired to their several stations.

The operations of the Siccem Rajah's troops had been continued with tolerable success, and with a view to support them, and to encourage the revolt of the Kerauts against the Nepaulese Government, Captain Latter had entered the hills with a portion of the force under his command, and advanced to within three miles of the Fort of Nuggur, which the Siccem troops had invested. In this position he received from Sir David Ochterlony intelligence of the conclusion of peace, and he accordingly directed a cessation of hostilities on the part of the troops of Siccem, and discontinued all the proceedings which he had commenced against the Goorkah government and troops. The conduct of Captain Latter in these transactions appears to have been marked with his usual judgment, discretion and zeal.

General Order by the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, 20th April, 1816.

The military operations against the State of Nepaul having been brought to a triumphant close, the Governor-General in Council has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merit of those by whom this campaign has been so speedily and decisively terminated.

The zeal, the judgment, and the energy of Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony have been brilliantly conspicuous in the late operations. He has afforded a fresh and most instructive lesson to the troops, that vigour, united with science, regards no obstacles as embarrassing, but will with ease and security master difficulties, which to a superficial view appear insurmountable.

Brigadier Kelly, by the able and gallant manner in which he achieved the arduous task assigned to him, and Brigadier Nicol, by the judicious and active management of his column, have entitled themselves to a distinction beyond the praise of that Order which they share in common with the rest of the Army; and the Governor-General in Council assures them, that he duly estimates their exertions.

Lieut.-Colonels Miller, Burnet, and O'Halloran, having been specially noticed for their conduct in action, they are requested to believe that the Governor-General in Council has observed their laudable efforts with just approbation.

To particularize others, where all have merited applause so highly, would entail the objection, that wheresoever the discrimination should stop, those not named might appear to have deserved less. The Governor-General in Council therefore intreats the Staff, the Officers, Native as well as European, the Non-commissioned Officers, and the Soldiers of the Dinapore Division, to be persuaded that he contemplates with admiration the patience under uncommon fatigues, the cheerful endurance of unusual privations, and the animated courage manifested by all descriptions in the Division. The whole of that force may indulge the gratifying reflection of having worthily fulfilled their duty to the State; and they will necessarily retain a proud confidence in their own powers.

Any, the most limited loss of such brave men, must be regarded with sincere concern. The regret universally manifested at the fate of Lieutenant Tirrell, in which Government deeply participates, will prove to young Officers, how widely they may excite interest and estimation, while yet in a subaltern rank, by a zeal and intrepidity similar to those which distinguished him. But the comparatively small expense of such valuable lives, with which the service has been accomplished, is matter of consolation, and is a circumstance which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, reflects singular credit on the conduct of the operations.

The management of the Medical Departments attending the Field Force was truly honourable to all those concerned in their several gradations of function.

These acknowledgments ought not to be closed without an advertence to the claims of those, who, though not actually serving with the divisions employed during the two campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts.

The admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin and Major Lumsdaine, in the Commissariat, has already received the due tribute of applause.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan and the Officers under him, in the Adjutant-General's Department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, devolved the principal labour of detail, in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt.--- Though circumstances did not throw an equal share of occupation and responsibility on other Staff Departments, the respective duties of the Quarter-Master-General, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, were multiplied extraordinarily in a season of such active and extensive arrangement. The quality of the application exerted, which the Governor-General in Council is satisfied must be amply understood by all who have considered the equipment and combinations of the forces during this contest, has tended materially to the advantageous result of the different enterprises. The Governor-General in Council therefore feels it but justice to include the Officers of those Departments in this profession of the high approbation with which Government wishes to mark the conduct of the Force on actual service in the late war.

The nature of the country and the climate were so novel to the native troops, that a greater degree of merit must be attached to intrepidity under such circumstances, at the same time that a testimonial of exemplary behaviour in such a service must have more than ordinary value to those on whom it may be bestowed. Government has therefore determined that Silver Medals shall be presented to every Native Officer who actually served within the Hills; and to as many of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates as shall be recommended by the Commanders of their respective Battalions, for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council,

J. ADAM, Secretary to the Government.

[Here follow the Articles of the Treaty of Peace, which have already appeared verbatim.]

MEETING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE, DUBLIN.

On Saturday last the most respectable Meeting we ever witnessed on a like occasion was held at the Mansion-house, pursuant to a requisition issued by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, calling upon the Nobility, Clergy, Bankers, and Merchants of this City, to assemble for the purpose of adopting some plan to relieve the wants of the poorest classes of our Fellow-Citizens.--- The business was opened by his Lordship in an appropriate address to the Gentlemen present, among whom we observed the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Peel, Mr. Gregory, Sir E. B. Littlehales, the High Sheriffs, Mr. Luke White, the Surgeon-General, Mr. Hawthorn, the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy; Aldermen Shaw, Archer, Sir William Alexander, Sir William Stamer, King, Archer, Fleming; Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Major and Captain Taylor, Colonel Nesbitt, Mr. Latouche, Mr. R. M'Donnell; Messrs. Ball, Plunket, and Doyne; Messrs. O'Connor and Moore; Mr. R. Verschoyle; Messrs. A. B. and W. L. Guinness; Mr. Bewly, Messrs. Crosthwaite; Mr. D'Olier; Messrs. Maziere; Messrs. Conolly, Maxwell and Fortescue; Mr. Maquay, Mr. Hone, Major Sirr, Sir E. Stanley, Mr. J. K. James, Mr. Pim, Mr. Harty; Messrs. Todhunter; Counsellor Guinness, Rev. Dr. Guinness, Mr. Singer, &c. &c.

Alderman Shaw rose, he said, to propose a few Resolutions which he had prepared to submit to the Meeting. In a business of this nature there must naturally be many opinions as to the best mode in which subscriptions could be levied; from the present high price of bread, and the general stagnation of trade, he did not think it would be prudent to leave the amount subscribed subject to the demands of all who might feel or think themselves objects of charity. He thought it would be better to place the money in the hands of a Committee, who would undertake to manage the funds, and appropriate them in such a manner as would seem best to meet the object and intention of the subscribers. Mr. Shaw proceeded to read his Resolutions, which were to the following effect, viz:---

First, That it appears to this Meeting, that the best mode of relieving the wants of the Poor of the City of Dublin is by raising subscriptions to be applied to that use.

Second, That a Committee, consisting of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with twenty-one Gentlemen, be appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions.

Third, That the Committee are requested forthwith to proceed in collecting subscriptions.

Mr. Hawthorn seconded the motion.

Mr. John Scott entered into a view of the present state of the harvest. He said he had caused some bread to be made from new flour, produced from wheat of his own growing, which was of a most disgusting appearance and taste. The accounts from the interior of the Kingdom were bad in the extreme; the potatoe crop was very backward and scanty, as were also oats and wheat; the barley, he said, was the best, but even that was in a very bad state. He was proceeding, when the Lord Mayor told him his statement would be very proper to lay before the Committee, but, at present, it was wandering from the question then before the Meeting---the motion on the first Resolution.

The Resolutions were then put separately, and carried unanimously.

A Committee having been named, the Lord Mayor proposed that the subscription should then commence.

Mr. Peel, on the part of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, signed for £200, and for himself £100. He was followed by the Lord Chancellor, £100; after which every Gentleman present seemed anxious to step forward in the cause of humanity, and in less than half an hour a sum exceeding £3000 was subscribed, and a great deal of it paid into the hands of the Lord Mayor.

While the subscription was going on, Alderman Archer asked the Lord Mayor how it was proposed the Committee were to proceed with respect to the disbursement of the subscriptions, and if they were to report what they had done to the Meeting on any future day.

The Lord Mayor said, that that rested entirely with the Committee themselves, who possessed the entire confidence of the Meeting.

Alderman Archer rose, and stated the necessity of the Committee, then appointed, reporting to a future Meeting the result of their inquiries--- from his knowledge, he dreaded not scarcity; the present high price of corn was caused by monopolists, who succeeded in their designs, by the limited supplies coming to market from within ten miles round the capital. Scarcely any corn or potatoes yet came by the canals from the interior ---and those monopolists consisted of the holders of spirits and sugars, whose several interests were combined to create *alarm*, in the expectation that Distillation might be prevented. To his knowledge, the Corn Market of Wednesday was raised by a well-known holder of spirits, in oats alone, from one shilling to two shillings per barrel, but in a few weeks the supplies would, he trusted, be abundant, and the prices lowered. Potatoes, which were up to 7s. per hundred, sold in this day's market at 4s. 10d. Employment, in his mind, was the first great object that would, in part, be accomplished by Distillation; in this City there were but six, and those six would give employment to at least 10,000 persons---the agricultural interest would be promoted, by invigorating the farmer in the expectation that his labour and produce would be sufficiently compensated by a fair and just price for the different supplies he may bring to market.

Mr. Luke White said, he thought the business was proceeding in its proper course. He had no doubt but the Committee would devise such means as would be most conducive to the general sentiment of the Meeting, and the purposes for which they were selected; every gentleman who contributed to the fund had a right to call on the Committee whenever he thought proper, and he was confident they would give him every satisfaction he might require, and be thankful for any suggestion which might benefit the cause. He was sorry to hear any thing said there about monopoly; there was no monopoly: the persons who are improperly called monopolizers are, in his mind, the best friends to the Public, because in their stores the Public are always sure to find a sufficient supply of grain, when accident keeps away distant resources. It is impossible that any sum which might be collected there could influence the markets; he therefore thought the object of the Meeting would be best answered by forwarding the subscription.

Alderman Archer being seconded in his motion, he pressed the Lord Mayor to take the sense of the Meeting upon it.

The Lord Mayor said, as Alderman Shaw's motion was put and carried, it was impossible to put the question on Alderman Archer's (which was intended as an amendment), without first rescinding the other.

Mr. Costigan did not think the Gentlemen who were nominated upon the Committee were men who, from their rank in life, could be acquainted with the situation of the poorer classes of society, or likely to make those minute inquiries which would bring them more immediately before their view. He supported Alderman Archer's opinion, that there must be a visible decline in the prices of grain, as soon as that which grew at any distance could be brought into market, which will be as soon as the hurry of drawing home the harvest is over, and that has been increased by the appearance of one night's frost. The great supplies of potatoes came chiefly from Munster; and it is a fact easily ascertained, that not a single vessel has arrived in this port with potatoes from that part of the kingdom. The worthy Alderman, he said, stated truly, when he said that no corn had arrived here from a greater distance than ten miles from Dublin. The country people are all employed in digging in their potatoes, and getting their corn into their haggards, which when done, they can attend to the thrashing and delivering of their grain. This will bring in a superabundant supply to this Market; and it ought to be remembered, that this season is near two months later than former years. The prices are not unreasonably high: he would be glad to see them even higher; because the present prices will not indemnify the landholders, and the landed interest ought to be supported. The present crops cannot be considered an average, yet they are far from being scanty. It is not so much the high prices of grain which the Public have to complain of, as the depression of trade, and want of employment for their manufactories. Give them employment, said Mr. Costigan, and they will find bread.--- The Distilleries will now give employment to 30,000 persons in this city and its environs, and those that cannot obtain work must benefit by your bounty---and by liberal subscriptions alone can the Poor be relieved.

Mr. White differed from the last speaker, when he said the present prices were not sufficiently high to indemnify the landed proprietor; in his mind they were too high, and it would be his wish to make them lower.

Mr. Latouche thought the number of persons appointed on the Committee too small for such a business; he suggested the propriety of allowing them to increase their number, by adding to it, if they should deem it advisable.

Mr. Harty thought it would be advisable for the Committee to ascertain the state of the Country, and for them to reserve funds in their hands, until a time of greater scarcity should arrive, if it should appear that a real scarcity was to be dreaded. Any subscriptions they could obtain would afford but a temporary relief: he recommended a plan to be followed, which was adopted with success in the City of Kilkenny in March last, whereby the poorest description of the inhabitants were enabled to obtain employment---he was in favour of Alderman Archer's motion for a report.

Mr. A. Guinness could not see what good could result from such a report; if they could shew any necessity for it, he would vote at once for the motion; but as he viewed it, it could have but an evil tendency. In the distribution of the funds, he would certainly look to where the greatest quantity could be procured for least money, and as flesh meat at present bears a comparatively low price, he would endeavour to promote, as far as possible, the consumption of that kind of food.

Mr. Peel said there were two kinds of reports for associations of this description---one a general report, the other a particular report of all the proceedings, for the satisfaction of the subscribers. To a report of the first description he saw no objection---on the contrary, he thought it highly advisable; but for any other report to get general publicity, would have a very injurious tendency, inasmuch as many persons who before had small employments might be encouraged to relinquish their scanty means, in order to qualify themselves as objects of charitable relief, thereby depriving many proper objects of a share in the public bounty, which these unnecessary claims would so much reduce. He recommended the Meeting to leave the business entirely with the Committee, who, possessing, as they did, their entire confidence, would devise the most effectual plan for the relief of the greatest quantum of human distress, which is the sole purpose for which they are chosen. The object would be defeated, if they were to make it a condition, that the Committee should be subject to the controul of a general Meeting---from such a condition great public injury must result. He recommended a compromise which might satisfy the most fastidious; let the Committee report the progress they make as they go on; this is the precise manner in which all the Committees in England proceed.

Alderman Archer having withdrawn his motion, the Lord Mayor left the Chair, and the Lord Chancellor was called thereto.

Alderman Shaw moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the prompt alacrity with which he called them together in the cause of charity and benevolence, and for his highly dignified and proper conduct in the Chair. The motion was carried with acclamation.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks to the Meeting for the honour which was done him, and expressed himself highly gratified for the approbation which they so warmly expressed of his conduct, and begged to assure the Meeting, he would never, for a moment, relax in his endeavours to deserve the good opinion of the Citizens of Dublin, and secure its continuance.

The question of adjournment was then put, after which, such Gentlemen as could not before get near the table came forward to subscribe, and then the Meeting broke up, leaving the Committee at business.

A sheep, (the best of a flock,) the property of J. Burke, Esq. of Greenhill, adjacent to this town, was killed, near his house, on Wednesday night last, and the entrails left behind. It is melancholy to think, notwithstanding the earnest advice of Baron Smith, at the last Assizes in Ballinrobe, and his warning declaration, that death would inevitably follow the next conviction for stealing even a single sheep in this county, (the Grand Jury having resolved not to recommend to mercy,) that the criminal practice was never more common.---*Mayo Constitution*, *Nov. 11.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,996. *SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

POTASHES, &c.

JOSHUA and THOMAS MASON daily expect the arrival of 200 Casks new POTASHES, direct from Quebec. They have on Sale, a Cargo of best Galway KELP, Bristol and Cotton WICK YARN, and coarse English SACKS.

Waterford, 11 Mo. 19, 1816.

TO BE SET,

From the 6th day of January next,

OR THE INTEREST THEREIN SOLD,

THE MALT-HOUSE, YARD, and CONCERNS in Wickham's-Lane, in the City of Waterford, now in the Possession of Messrs. WILLIAM & RICHARD CHERRY. The Malt-house is large and in complete working order, and there is a plentiful supply of Water on the Premises.--- These Concerns are well situated for any Business requiring Room and Water---or could be easily converted into Dwelling-houses, the Houses being newly built, and the Materials of the best description. There are about 80 years of the Lease unexpired, and the whole Concerns are only subject to the small Head Rent of £12 15s. 0d. yearly.

Application to be made to Mr. DELANDRE, or Mr. WILLIAM ARDAGH, New-Street, Waterford---or to Mr. SAMUEL DRAPER, Ross.

Waterford, Nov. 19, 1816.

OAK BARK.

JOSEPH KNOX has on Sale, a few Tons of superior American OAK BARK, which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, November 19, 1816.

R. T. POWER

OFFERS for Sale, about 100 Dozen PORT, SHERRY, and TENERIFFE, which he will sell cheap, for Ready Money. These Wines were imported direct, and are of the very best Quality.

His LINEN DRAPERY WAREHOUSE is well assorted with BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and BRUSSELS QUILTS, English and Irish FLANNELS, DIAPERS, and SHEETING, yard-wide and seven-eighths LINENS, CAMBRICKS, LAWNS, and MUSLINS, new PRINTED GOODS, TABINETS, &c.

A great Variety of Vigonia and Lamb's Wool, Cotton, and Silk STOCKINGS.

Quay, Waterford, Nov. 16, 1816.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Lives or Years as may be agreed on,

ABOUT NINETEEN ACRES of the LANDS of BALLYMOUNTAIN, in the County of Kilkenny, and within Two Miles of the Bridge.

Apply to Alderman WEEKES.

November 2, 1816.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1817.

JANUARY SESSIONS.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, *on* MONDAY, *the 13th January*, 1817.

At DUNGARVAN, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 15th January*, 1817.

APRIL SESSIONS.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, *on* MONDAY, *the 14th April*, 1817.

At DUNGARVAN, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 16th April*, 1817.

JULY SESSIONS.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, *on* MONDAY, *the 14th July*, 1817.

At LISMORE, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 16th July*, 1817.

OCTOBER SESSIONS.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, *on* MONDAY, *the 6th October*, 1817.

At DUNGARVAN, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 8th October*, 1817.

By Order of
EDWARD O'GRADY, *Esq.*
Assistant Barrister,
BAT. DELANDRE,
D. C. Peace.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

WM. DUNN,

CABINET MAKER, &c. &c.

PETER-STREET,

WILL dispose of upwards of £400 worth of FURNITURE, valued at Prime Cost, by 400 Tickets at £1 each. He trusts that he will give such satisfaction by a Proportionate Value, as has not hitherto appeared in the way of any Subscription Sale.

The following are some of the CHIEF PRIZES:

	£	s.	d.
12 Drawing-Room caned Mahogany Chairs,	20	0	8
A Set of Imperial Patent Tables,	18	4	0
12 Parlour Chairs, 30s. per	18	0	0
12 Ditto Ditto,	13	13	0
12 Ditto Ditto,	12	0	0
A Standing Bedstead complete,	14	15	9
A Side Board,	12	10	3
Ditto Ditto,	7	0	0
Ditto Ditto,	6	16	6
Ditto Ditto,	5	0	0
A Chamber Organ (new tunes),	11	7	6
A Backgammon, Chess, and Work Table,	5	0	0
&c. &c. &c.			

The Plan will appear, in Hand-bills, at full length, with a complete List of all the Prizes.

The Drawing to take place on the First of October.

Tickets to be had at Mr. DUNN'S, *Peter-Street*, and at the *Mirror* and *Chronicle-Offices*.

Peter-street, August 24, 1816.

☞ *The above SALE of FURNITURE is postponed to the 1st of December next.*

Sept. 30, 1816.

JOHN'S BRIDGE BREWERY.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, this valuable Concern and Establishment, now at full work, and in perfect order. It is capable of making 15,000 Barrels of Porter and Beer yearly.

The Concern may, at a very trifling expense, be converted into a DISTILLERY, for which it's Situation has every Advantage. This Brewery will be worked, until disposed of, by the present Proprietors, Messrs. HUNT, LEONARD, and Co.

Application to be made (by Letters, post-paid) to Mr. JOSEPH A. LOCKWOOD, at the Brewery.

Waterford, Nov. 16, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT-RENT of £17 6s. per year, for Ever, and a PROFIT-RENT of £35 per year, for 60 years, out of Premises in the City of Waterford.---Apply to PETER WALSH, Attorney, Waterford.

October 5, 1816.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

PATRICK MURRAY

INTENDING to decline the IRON BUSINESS, he will SET his YARD, 128 Feet in length by 64 in breadth, on which there is a new STORE-HOUSE built, 3 Stories high, 60 feet in length by 24 in breadth, with a large OFFICE adjoining it, on the brink of the River-Suir, with 28 feet to Low-water-Mark. There are TWO TENEMENTS belonging to it, which pay 12 Guineas per Annum. The entire is subject to 30 Guineas yearly Rent. A Lease of 700 years can be given.

Carrick-on-Suir, Oct. 7, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

GREEN BANK COTTAGE, and any number of Acres, from Three to Fifteen. There are two walled GARDENS attached to the Cottage.

Also, ROCK VIEW, adjoining same, now in possession of Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, containing near Four Acres, and a walled GARDEN.

Also, several walled in YARDS along the New Street from Hanover-street to Ballybricken, in such Portions as may be required;---immediate Possession will be given of any Lots agreed for.

Apply to the RECORDER---or to WILLIAM HASSARD, Esq. William-street.

July 29, 1816.

CAPITAL CONCERNS TO BE LET.

Lot No. 1---A CORN STORE, KILN, and SMALL YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one tim Ten Thousand Barrels of Grain.

Lot No. 2---CORN STORE, KILN, and YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one time Twelve or Fourteen Thousand Barrels of Grain.

Lot No. 3---A LARGE YARD, and a CELLAR, flagged for a BACON-CELLAR. This Lot would make a most suitable Bonding Timber-Yard, having a good quay in front, and will be let with the Corn Store, or separately.

These Premises are situate at FERRYBANK; the whole are in thorough repair; the Stores and Cellars slated with Ton Slates, and fit for immediate occupation.

Application to be made to

GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*

Waterford, August 3, 1816.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD,

UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,

Either together, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on,

ABOUT 450 Acres of the LAND of FAITHLEGG, in the County of Waterford---330 Acres of which now produce about £1200 a year. The remainder of the Land is untenanted.

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg.

May 2, 1816.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE'S infallible RED PILL, (4s. 6d. British per box,) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels; Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London, and for sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle-Office*, Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation), stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, and all disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation---the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.

" Beauty ———
" That steals so softly to the stripling's heart,
" And gives it a NEW PULSE unknown before."

Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by Letter, the usual compliment of a One-pound Note to be enclosed, addressed, "*Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage.*"

CHANCERY.

JOHN CLAUD. BERESFORD, and Others, *Plaintiffs;*
The Executors & Devizees of the late EDMOND STEVENSON, and Others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the final Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1816, I will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, the several Properties hereafter mentioned, Parts of the Estate of the late EDMOND STEVENSON, of Three Stakes, in the County of Wexford, Esq. deceased, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned---that is to say,

OF THE CHATTEL PROPERTY.

A PROFIT RENT of £8 per Annum, arising out of a House in the Square in the City of Waterford, held under the Dean and Chapter, with a *toties quoties* Clause of Renewal.

OF THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The TOWN and LANDS of BALLYVOILE, situate in the County of Waterford, and the several TOWNS and LANDS of COOLBEG, DUNCORMICK, KILTRA, & HOLDMORE, situate in the County of Wexford.---Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

For Rental and further Information apply to BALL and WILSON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 7, Frederick-street South, Dublin---or to IVIE and BURKE, Solicitors, No. 5, Holles-street, Dublin, and in the City of Waterford.

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 2d day of December next, at the Hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned.

Nov. 18, 1816. WILLIAM HENN.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

WHEREAS it appears to us, from an Inquisition taken and held before HENRY MUNRO BLACKWELL, *Esq. one of the Coroners of the County of Louth, on the Bodies of* EDWARD LINCH, THOMAS ROONEY, MARGARET ROONEY, PETER ROONEY, JAMES RISPIN, MICHAEL LINCH, BRIDGET RICHARDS, *and* ANN CASSIDY, *then deceased, that the said Persons were burned to death by some Person or Persons unknown, having wilfully, wickedly, and maliciously set on fire the House of said* EDWARD LINCH, *at Wild-Goose Lodge, in the said County, on the Night of the twenty-ninth Day of October last.*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being determined, as far as in us lies, to bring the Persons concerned in the said most barbarous and most inhuman Outrage to speedy and condign Punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within Six Calendar Months next after the Date hereof, discover any of the Person or Persons concerned therein, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction for the said Offence, such Person or Persons, so discovering the said Persons, or any of them, shall receive as a Reward the Sum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, *for each and every of the Persons so apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction as aforesaid.*

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within the Time aforesaid, discover his, her, or their Accomplice or Accomplices in the aforesaid Outrage, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such Person or Persons so discovering shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive his Majesty's most gracious Pardon for the said Offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said Offenders and every of them.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 18th Day of November, 1816.

MANNERS, C. DROGHEDA. NORBURY. WM. SAURIN. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD.
ROBERT PEEL.
God save the King.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES---NOV. 22.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	90	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	00	0	
Lard, flake,	00	0	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,	45	0	48	0	
Pigs, singed,	37	0	38	0	
—— scalded,	35	0	36	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pork Offal,	16	0	17	0	
Oatmeal,	20	0	21	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— ditto (new),	74	0	80	0	
—— third,	44	0	52	0	
—— fourth,	36	0	40	0	
Wheat (new),	30	0	33	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	17	0	18	6	
Oats, potato (new),	15	9	00	0	
—— common (ditto),	14	9	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	4	0	0	
—— Newport,	4	2	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	4	4	6	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6	pr Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	0	0	
—— by measure,	0	7	0	10	
Beef,	0	2½	0	4	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	4	0	5½	
Veal,	0	0	0	0	
Pork,	0	3	0	4	
Fresh Butter,	1	6	1	8	

MESSRS. ALLEY AND ADOLPHUS.

In consequence of a challenge from Mr. Adolphus, these gentlemen met at Calais, on Saturday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Alley received his adversary's first ball in the pistol arm, a little below the shoulder, but the wound is, we understand, very slight. The ball was extracted within half an hour after the duel took place, and the surgeon who extracted it stated, that he might travel without danger on the next day. A friend who accompanied Mr. Alley writes thus---

"CALAIS, SUNDAY MORNING.---Our friend Alley is as well this morning as his best friends could hope. Notwithstanding his wound, he slept very well, and I expect that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you within a day or two after you receive this letter. We arrived here before Mr. Adolphus, although we did not leave London until Thursday, and although his letter of Wednesday announced that he had already set off. The meeting took place at two o'clock yesterday. Both fired together, and Mr. Alley was wounded in the right arm. I was within fifty yards of the parties during the duel, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that every thing on the part of Alley has met with our entire approbation. Indeed his conduct throughout was calculated to augment, if possible, the esteem which I have always entertained for him. Alley, who is in the best spirits, has written a note to Mrs. Alley."

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On the 18th, these Sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, before Sir William Scott, the Admiralty Judge. He took his seat at nine o'clock, and delivered a short charge to the Grand Jury, who afterwards retired, and about eleven returned, having found a true bill against Robert Smith and Charles Furney, for the wilful murder of Capt. Thomas Johnstone, commanding the Creole schooner. This murder was committed on Sunday, the 21st of last July, the ship being then about 30 leagues distant from Algiers. It was returning from Smyrna, laden with silks, mohair yarn, and some doubloons. The avowed motive for committing the murder was in order to obtain possession of the money on board.

Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Justice Burrough were on the Bench, the former of whom tried the present cause. The Prisoners being placed at the Bar, and duly arraigned, Robert Smith pleaded Guilty.

The Court. Prisoner, before you persist in that plea, it will be well for you to consider its effect. Remember, it cannot save you.

Prisoner. Oh, my Lord, I am guilty.

The Court. But you have a right to be convicted upon legal evidence, if you plead Not Guilty.

Prisoner. I cannot do any such thing as plead Not Guilty. I am guilty of the murder laid to my charge.

Charles Furney was next arraigned, and he pleaded Not Guilty of the crime, but Guilty of being accessary to it. The Court reminded him that he was charged in the indictment as a principal, and he must therefore plead Guilty or Not Guilty to the charge as laid.

Prisoner. Before God I solemnly declare, that I am not guilty of the crime, though I was accessary to it.

The Court. If you were present at its commission, aiding and abetting, you become a principal in the eye of the law; therefore consider well of your plea.

Prisoner. None were present but our two unhappy selves, and we alone know how it was committed. I hope God will forgive us. I cannot belie my conscience at this awful moment.

The Court. You have yet time to withdraw your plea.

Prisoner. I am duly sensible of your Lordship's observation, but I wish to clear my conscience. I am guilty as an accessary, and am willing that my life should be a poor atonement, hoping for mercy from God.

At length, the Prisoner was persuaded to plead Not Guilty, and Smith was withdrawn from the bar.

Sir C. Robinson, the King's Advocate-General, conducted the prosecution, and shortly stated the facts which were afterwards proved in evidence. He said the deceased Captain Johnstone was master of the vessel; and when the murder was committed, which was in the dead of night, he was on the quarter deck keeping watch with the two Prisoners at the bar. There was no precise evidence that could be adduced as to the way in which the murder was committed, and therefore it had been necessary to state the indictment in various ways. That deficiency, however, would not be found very material, when they proceeded to the examination of the wit-

...cess. The Prisoner at the bar was one of a small crew (consisting of only six persons), who were proceeding in the schooner from Smyrna, with a valuable cargo, and a considerable quantity of doubloons on board. The latter was known to the Prisoner, and was his motive for perpetrating the foul deed. The crew relieved each other upon the watch, and, on the night when the murder was committed, the two Prisoners were alone on deck with the Captain. After having assassinated the Captain and thrown his body into the sea, they then fastened the Mate into his cabin, where they kept him till towards the middle of the day, when they let him out, because they did not know how to navigate the vessel. The Mate then inquired of the Prisoner where the Captain was, who answered that he was gone where he (the Mate) ought to go. The Prisoner asked, in the course of the day, whether there was not money on board, and being answered in the affirmative, he went down into the Captain's cabin, brought it up, and shared it. They afterwards quarrelled between themselves, which afforded an opportunity to the Mate to take measures for securing them, and recovering possession of the ship. He should not detain the Jury by any observations of his own, but proceed to call evidence.

James Balmanns, the Mate of the Creole, was the first witness examined. There were doubloons on board, and he believed the fact was known to Furney, in consequence of a conversation which passed between witness and the Captain, about three weeks before the murder. Prisoner was at the helm, and must have heard the discourse. Captain Johnston mentioned to witness what his cabin freight amounted to, in silks, mohair yarn, and opium, and at last mentioned the doubloons. On Sunday, the 21st July, witness left the watch at four o'clock in the morning: there were two watches---one consisted of Capt. Johnston, Furney and Smith; the other, of the remainder of the crew, viz. Mason, Reding, and the witness. When witness was relieved on the said morning, by Captain Johnston, Furney and Smith, he retired to sleep in his cabin, in the steerage; the other two men went to their hammocks in the forecastle. At seven minutes past eight, he was awoke by a noise of driving nails; he looked through the crevice of the door, and saw Furney, who was the person driving the nails; had not the least suspicion he was driving them in his cabin to make him fast. Told Furney to leave off till he (witness) got out of bed, and not to disturb him; then looked at his watch, and saw it was seven minutes past eight; his watch upon deck was to commence again at eight o'clock. Accordingly he rose, and endeavoured to push the slide door, but found it fast; called to those upon deck to come down and let him out. His bed door was facing the companion hatch, where he saw Furney standing, and he called him to come and let him out. He said witness was a prisoner, and told him to ask no more questions, as he would know more about it by and by. Still he thought it was a trick, for having overslept his time; so he replied, if they were not tired of being upon deck, he was not tired of being below. Witness then lay down again for a few minutes, when, getting a little uneasy, he called out, that unless they opened the door he would burst it open. Furney said, he had better not, for if he did he would rue it, for he (the witness) was a prisoner as well as Furney. Attempted to burst the door open, but it was made secure with ropes. In about three quarters of an hour, the Boy, Reding, came down, and he was crying. Five minutes after Smith came down. About ten o'clock Furney came down to him, and asked through the door where the Captain's journal was, because he wanted to know what latitude and longitude they were in the day before? Witness told him the Captain kept no journal, but he would find a small book on witness's shelf, with an abstract of a journal; and likewise, if he would let him out of his cabin, he would shew him on the chart where the vessel was. Furney answered, he could not do it of himself, without asking Smith, and went away, as if to consult Smith; he came back, and let witness out. Witness pointed out on the chart the place where the ship was, and asked him where he wanted to carry the vessel. He answered, to some small port in Barbary. Witness mentioned several, and Furney at length made choice of a small bay, about 45 miles distance. Witness reasoned with him, and told him he could never shew his face in England again; Prisoner replied, he did not intend it; there was always one refuge to fly to, to turn Turk. He said he had been the means of saving witness's life in the morning, as Smith intended killing him, but he would not let him be injured, if he kept himself quiet. About half-past [illegible], he found they had made the land. Furney came below, and told him he must go upon deck, and suffer himself to be made fast. Witness accordingly went on deck, when Furney and Smith ordered him to the larboard side, and Furney tied his hands behind his back, and then lashed him with a rope round his middle to a [illegible]. Smith was present with a drawn sword. Furney and Smith afterwards went forward and seemed to consult; Smith returned, and asked witness if he knew of any money being on board the ship. Witness answered, it was no use denying there being money in the ship, for it was known to all hands; but where the Captain had put it he did not know. Mason was at the helm, and Reding on the quarter deck, but neither of them assisted in fastening witness to the [illegible]. Furney went below along with Reding, whom he ordered to attend; Furney called out, saying, "Here, Smith, take hold, here is a box of money for you." Smith took hold of the box, and broke it open immediately; it contained two bags of doubloons. Shortly after, Furney came up, and brought with him two tin cases, which also contained doubloons. Smith and Furney emptied the doubloons on the top of the cable bend, and divided them into four parts, and both Smith and Furney took their parts. The other two, which were intended for Mason and Reding, were put into Mason's hat and Reding's cap. Furney then dressed himself in Captain Johnston's best suit of clothes, and put his money into his pockets; witness was afterwards set at liberty. Furney, Smith, Mason and Reding went to dinner. Witness declined eating any thing, and asked permission to walk the quarter deck; they allowed him to do so. After dinner, the boy was ordered by Smith to hand up the Captain's writing desk, which Smith opened, and took some dollars out of it, which were likewise divided. They then overhauled the papers, and Furney asked witness what papers would be of the most service to him to pass as a ship-wrecked Captain. Told him a few of the outward-bound cockets and some of the homeward-bound bills of lading would be quite sufficient, which he took, and put into his pocket. Smith then ordered the boy to hand up one of Captain Johnston's best check shirts and a silk handkerchief, which Smith put on, and then threw his own shirt overboard, saying, "there goes the third shirt I have worn since Captain Johnston's death-warrant was signed." Smith then called all hands to take an oath, that if he allowed the witness and boy to have command of the vessel, he was to stand off the land for 48 hours, and have no communication with any ship or boat, and never to divulge what had happened on board the Creole that day. Witness told them that he would take one part of this oath, with regard to standing off the land; but would by no means swear not to divulge what had happened on board the Creole that day. Smith said that oath would not do for him; that he had been once concerned in an affair of the same kind before, and was deceived, but would not be so now, for there should be no tell-tales left behind. He called Reding to turn the grinding stone for him, while he sharpened the sword, saying he would have it sharp enough to do business. The boy obeyed, and Smith sharpened the sword. About half-past six in the evening, they were within two miles of the land, when Furney and Smith began to dispute, Furney wishing to take the boat and go to land, which Smith would not permit, as he wished to go to the eastward of Cape Videlles. Witness believed Smith intended to run the vessel on shore, and he observed to Furney that it would be very dangerous. He mentioned this in hopes of making Smith and Furney fall out upon the subject. Made a motion with his head to Mason, to signify that he thought there was an opportunity to retake the vessel; Mason went to Furney, and told him that if he could get the sword from Smith, they two would take the boat, and make Smith do as they thought proper. Furney agreed, went behind Smith, and pulled the sword from him. Mason then asked Furney to let him have the sword, and he gave it to him. As soon as witness saw Mason in possession of the sword, he seized a musket which he had previously loaded unknown to Smith and Furney, clapped it to Smith's ear, and told him he would blow his brains out, if he offered to make the least resistance. Mason, at the same time, seized Smith; and Furney was standing at the break of the quarter-deck, astonished; witness thought it best to use a little flattery with him, and asked him to assist Mason and boy in securing Smith, and then he would give him the boat and allow him to go on shore. He agreed, and assisted in securing Smith, whose arms were pinioned, and he was put below in the forecastle, and the hatch secured. Furney then desired witness to fulfil his promise, and put him on shore, but he told him he could not allow a boat to go from the ship---Furney began to cry, and said he was a dead man; witness told him, No, he might save his life by turning King's evidence. They then turned the vessel's head off the land, collected all the money, and ordered Furney to go to bed in the Captain's state-room, where he was locked in; this was about eight o'clock in the evening. Furney and Smith had drunk freely of wine through the day, and towards night they were pretty far gone. On the 22d July, in the morning, witness discovered marks of blood on the cable bend, where the Captain slept; also upon an axe, and other contiguous places; missed a square-sail, which ought to have been on the cable bend. Witness told the Prisoner he certainly would be hanged, and begged of him to prepare himself for another world. Previously to this the Prisoner had given witness some account of the transaction in which he had been engaged. He told witness also, at a subsequent period, that Smith had murdered Captain Johnston with a hand-spike while he lay asleep on the square-sail; he struck him on the head, and then threw the body overboard in the square-sail---Furney, at that time, denied having had any hand in the business, but owned he was at the helm and saw it done. Said the money was the cause of the murder.

The Prisoner was asked whether he wished to put any questions to the witness. He said no; he (the witness) had perjured his soul in many respects, but he was willing to die. He said the witness frequently held a drawn sword to him, and that was the reason why he had given different accounts. Upon a cross-examination by the Court, the witness denied having held a sword to him, or used any threats to induce him to give that account of the transaction which he had deposed. In answer to a question from one of the Jury, the witness said that Furney, on the Sunday, told him that Smith had murdered the Captain, whilst he himself (Furney) was asleep, and that he did not see it done.

William Mason was next examined. He corroborated the statements of the last witness, with respect to what passed on the quarter-deck at relieving the watch. About 7 o'clock in the morning, he heard Furney and the boy in conversation. The boy asked Furney what was the reason of the cutlass being on the quarter-deck; and Furney answered, that the Captain had been striking fish in the fore-chains, and had struck two. About nine o'clock Smith ordered him upon the quarter-deck, and Furney was standing abaft the windlass with his jacket off. Asked Furney where the Captain was? Furney told him to ask no questions; he should know more about it by and by. He then ordered witness to take the helm, and directed him to steer south and by east, half east. Almost the whole of this witness's testimony was confirmative of the preceding deposition. He stated, that he loaded the musket unknown to Smith or Furney. He asked Smith to let him spunge the musket out; to this Smith assented, but instead of spunging it out, he loaded it with a ball cartridge. The Mate saw witness do this. When they got the cutlass from Smith, witness told the Mate to put the musket to Smith's ear, and blow his brains out if he offered to stir. He then asked Furney for the cutlass and obtained it; after which, Furney held Smith's hands while they were tied. Neither Smith nor Furney was perfectly sober. Observed blood on the starboard quarter next morning. Furney frequently told the witness he did lend a hand to heave the Captain overboard, but did not touch his flesh.

Daniel Reding, cabin-boy of the Creole, was next called. His testimony likewise was chiefly in corroboration of the facts already stated by the Mate and Mason. Furney told witness that he must do as he was ordered, or take the consequence of it; and asked him where the two muskets were, and the powder and shot? Told him they were in the cabin. Smith proposed to Furney to cut the Mate's head off, to which Furney would not agree. Smith then spliced a piece of rope to hang the Mate with, after consulting with Furney, who dissuaded him from it. When Smith and Furney were drinking the wine, they told witness to mix it with water; but instead of that he gave it to them pure, by the advice of the Mate, in order to have them intoxicated. They were fifteen days before they reached Gibraltar, where they got additional hands, and then came to England. Furney told witness that Smith knocked Capt. Johnston on the head with a handspike, and that he lent a hand to heave the body overboard.

Here the case for the prosecution was closed. The Prisoner being called on for his defence, said he had none to make; he did not wish to escape from the justice of the law: he deserved death, and was prepared to suffer it, and he hoped God would pardon him. To attempt to clear himself from the crime, would only be an endeavour to deceive God and another world.---He hoped he should be prepared when the fatal moment arrived. He called no witnesses.

Mr. Justice Holroyd then charged the Jury and recapitulated the evidence. After a consultation of a few minutes, they returned a Verdict of Guilty; when Sir Wm. Scott proceeded to pass sentence upon them in a very impressive manner.

They were ordered for execution on Wednesday next.

TO ALL NAVIGATORS

FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE WESTERN SHORES OF EUROPE;

BUT MORE PARTICULARLY TO THE [illegible] OF GREAT BRITAIN AND TO THE ENGLISH AND BRISTOL CHANNELS.

CAUSES OF THE NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS

On the Scilly Islands, in Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, and on the western Coasts of Great Britain; but more particularly in the English Channel.

All vessels, which are bound to the western shores of Great Britain, from the Atlantic Ocean, will always be subject to that disaster, without care and attention to the circumstances explained hereafter; for they always will be more or less a-head of their reckoning, and will be liable to be on shore before they conjecture themselves to be near the land. This was, no doubt, the cause of the loss of Admiral Shovel, in the Association, with the Eagle and Romney in company, on the 22d of October, 1707; for by our naval history it appears, they brought to on that day, and lay by till sun-set, when they made sail for the English Channel, supposing, no doubt, they had space enough to run till day-light, without getting into danger: but they were cast away in the night on the rocks of Scilly, and every soul perished; whereas, had they sounded at sun-set, prior to their making sail, they might have known they had not sufficient run for the night. The depth of water at sun-set, to the best of my recollection, which will ensure them safety in the longest night's run towards the English Channel, should be not less than seventy-five fathoms: of course, more than that depth, or having no soundings, will put them out of all doubt; but, of this exact depth, attention to their charts must caution them, lest my memory should be in error. The mischief arises from vessels persisting to run by their reckoning, without sounding: more particularly are they tempted to this if they have had fine weather in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and, of course, confide more in their reckoning.

The reason vessels coming from the westward will always be far a-head of their reckoning, say one hundred leagues, more or less, is owing to the effect of the Gulf of Florida stream; and how that operates I will endeavour to explain, hoping the apparent simplicity of my description will be excused by all who think it puerilely so, as it is meant to explain it to all capacities, and particularly to those who may never have attended to the geography of the coasts of Mexico. The Gulph of Florida stream runs with more or less velocity, according to circumstances, to be explained hereafter, from out of the Gulph of Mexico, between the Bahama Islands and the coast of East Florida, and on its arriving as far north as the north part of the Bahama Islands, it takes a more easterly direction, to restore the level of the Atlantic Ocean, deranged by the trade winds, as will appear hereafter; and the influence it has in carrying vessels to the eastward faster than they seem to run by their log is, without doubt, the cause of the numerous accidents which have already happened, and will happen in future, unless proper caution is observed.

All Geographers know, that the winds, called trade winds, blow from the eastward, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, generally about nine months in the year, and they are the cause of the Gulph of Florida stream; for they drive before them all the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, and that, with a velocity, and in a quantity greater or less, in proportion to their strength. I have been in the Atlantic Ocean, when, during near two months, we could not set a top-sail, it blew so strong: and I have, at another time, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, when, I may almost say, I could have carried a lighted candle in my hand, without a lanthorn, all the time, and it would not have blown out. The strength of the stream, therefore, must vary, and will cause an effect equally uncertain. This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic Ocean, to restore the level interrupted by the trade winds, by a current inclining more easterly as it gets clear of the Bahama Islands, carries the vessels a-head of their reckoning. To explain this more familiarly, let one of us fill a bason with water to the brim, then blow strong on the surface, and the water will run over on the opposite side of the bason to which we blow, by little waves raised by the blowing. Take some of the water out of the bason, and then on the opposite side to that on which we blow, the little waves will rise against the side of the bason, and the surface of the water being raised thereby, it will find its level again by escaping on the sides of the bason, each way: but let a card, or some other obstacle, be put on one side, and the whole quantity will escape the other side, to produce a level. Just so it is with the water forced into the Gulph of Mexico by the trade winds; for, as it cannot find its level by escaping on both sides, from the Gulph, owing to the north coast of South America extending so far to the eastward, as again to meet the trade winds, it all, therefore, escapes on the north side, and takes its course along the east coast of Florida, until it passes the Bahama Islands, and then, as I have said, forces its way into the Atlantic Ocean, to restore the level interrupted by the trade winds. It cannot escape between the Islands, because it meets the trade winds again. This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic Ocean, governs the navigation of that sea, and carries vessels so much to the eastward of their reckoning, that they approach the western shores of Europe before they are aware of it; and the weather very frequently proves so hazy and cloudy, that no observations can be taken to correct their longitude, before they get into soundings. I have been informed, in the west of England, that a vessel has been known (the name of which was mentioned to me) to have run on shore on the north coast of Devonshire, with all her small sails set, in the night time, right before the wind. But the frequency of wreck, on those shores, is but too well ascertained by the many melancholy accounts which our naval history affords.

Vessels should, therefore, always sound at sun-set, whenever they get within one hundred leagues of Scilly by their reckoning, when coming from the westward; and the depth of water, or having no soundings, will ascertain what sail they may carry in the longest night, without getting into danger before morning. But the misfortune is, vessels will depend on their reckoning, and run for the English or Bristol Channels without sounding, more especially if they happen to have had mild weather on their voyage. I, myself, in a two-decked ship, was near being on the rocks of Scilly, when coming from the West Indies.

The loss of the Alexander, East Indiaman, off Portland, on the 28th of March, 1815, when every soul on board perished, gave rise to the publication of these observations, which, though they may not possess much merit, it is hoped will not bring into contempt the humble exertions of

AN OLD SEAMAN.

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

We have received nine days' Paris Papers to Friday last, inclusive. The Constitutionalists in the Chamber of Deputies appear to have a sure majority upon every question they try. They carried all their points in the disputes regarding the elections arising out of the questions upon the verification of the powers of the Deputies. They obtained a President (Baron Pasquier), of their own opinions, and the Ministry have now brought forward their budget upon a plan in direct opposition to the known sentiments of the Ultras. The plan is very similar to that of M. Lafitte, an abstract of which we not long since published, and which mainly rests for its effective execution upon the sale of a certain portion of the forests---the point so much contested between the two parties. This is now brought forward as a very essential part of the Ways and Means, with a prospective view to the increase of the sinking fund, and the gradual extinction of the debt; with the immediate object, also, of making the supply adequate to the want; and apparently with all the confidence inspired by a certainty of success. The Ultras seem to be too weak in point of numbers, in the Chamber of Deputies, to throw any material impediment in the way of their opponents.---In the Chamber of Peers, there has been little beside a speech at the time of appointing a Committee to prepare the Address, and the Address itself, which is merely an echo of the King's speech, and says nothing worthy of remark. The King has been again indisposed, but it is said slightly. The Duke of Wellington is said to be expected shortly at Paris; but according to another account his Grace intends to pass the winter at Cambray. The Duke of Cambridge has left Paris on his way to Stuttgard, and from thence to Hanover.

The Germanic Diet was opened at Frankfort on the 5th instant, and were to assemble again on the 11th. The first meeting was merely formal, and nothing had transpired as to the course that was to be pursued. It is said, however, that Austria and Prussia mean to temporize, or, in other words, as it should seem, that they will not accede to the granting of any privileges to the People, unless they find, as we trust they will, the spirit of the German People too highly raised to be kept down by promises, the fulfilment of which is continually delayed.

In some of these Journals, we find an account of a sudden revolution in China, involving in its effects the dethronement of the Sovereign.

The new King of Wurtemberg, it appears, is very actively and honourably employed in relieving his subjects from some of the oppressive restraints imposed upon them by his predecessor.

The average prices of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for the six weeks prior to the 15th instant, being above the prices fixed by the Act of Parliament, the importation of all the above articles is of course permitted. Peas not having exceeded 53s. and Beans 58s. per quarter, are still prohibited. From Portsmouth we have the following article:---

"Information was received here this morning, that the import duty on foreign Wheat, Barley and Oats, was declared off at the Custom-house yesterday, and that entries would be admitted, this morning, of such grain as was already warehoused, and that may be imported. Wheat in this neighbourhood holds an average of £25 per load.

"The Friends, Balmore, from Amsterdam, is arrived at Cowes, with a cargo of wheat; and the Master reports, that numerous other vessels are loading there with grain for the London market."

On Saturday bills of entry were prepared at the Custom House for upwards of 60,000 quarters. The speculation of the merchants has occasioned the arrival of a number of ships laden with foreign grain: some are now in the River, and others have put into ports in the North of England. One commercial house in the City has advices of about 50 vessels, laden with grain, consigned to them, coming from the Baltic and from the Mediterranean.

Whether distillation from corn will be stopped, if the importations be abundant, we know not.---Edinburgh has petitioned for their being stopped.

It is necessary to observe, that the present Mourning is not a *general one*, because, if it was, the notice would proceed from the Earl Marshal, and not from the Lord Chamberlain, who issues only for Court Mourning.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62⅞	4 per Cents. 77¾
[illegible] Acct. 62⅞	5 per Cents. 93⅞
3 per Cent. Red. 61⅞ 62	India Stock —

We have to announce the decease of another relative of the Royal Family, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the brother of her Majesty. His Serene Highness was in his 75th year, being born in 1741. He reigned over his subjects with great mildness, and both by his private and public character well deserved to be the object both of their love and their respect.

The Spa-fields Meeting broke up, as our readers may recollect, by the moving and passing of Resolutions, one of which was, that a Petition should be presented to the Prince Regent by Sir Francis Burdett, and that Mr. Hunt should be desired to accompany him. Mr. Hunt accepted the mission, declaring that if Sir Francis Burdett was ready, he would propose finding the Prince Regent the next day (Saturday last), and would in fact ride after his Royal Highness wherever he was."

Whether Sir Francis Burdett has declined the task imposed upon him, or whether he is more [illegible] and paternally occupied in attending his son, who has lately met with a serious accident, and who is an officer in the 10th Hussars, of which the Prince Regent is Colonel, we know not. But Mr. Hunt, it is reported, set out upon this [illegible] expedition alone, and yesterday [illegible] proceeded to Carlton House. Upon [illegible], he asked whether the Prince Regent was to be spoken to? The Page replied, that he feared it was too late, but requested his name, which Mr. Hunt gave him, and then asked when he could see Colonel McMahon?---The reply was, that he could see the Colonel in the morning. Mr. Hunt then retired.

If he should see Colonel M'Mahon to-day, that gentleman will of course inform him, that the constitutional way of approaching the Prince Regent with his Petition is through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have conveyed little Foreign news worthy of attention. In so far as the strength of the two parties in France can as yet be judged of, the *Ultra Royalists* appear to be very much inferior in point of numbers to their opponents. The financial state of that Country is not in a flourishing way. The estimate of the public expenditure for the ensuing year is forty-five millions sterling, exceeding that of the current year by not less than ten millions sterling. Retrenchments and new taxes are to be resorted to for supplying the deficiency.

Mr. HUNT, the itinerant orator, has been treated by the London Journalists with that severity which he so largely deserves. "No two characters," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "in the history of human nature, perhaps, so closely approximate, as the profligate Courtier and the remorseless Demagogue. Let any candid inquirer compare the ravings of that extravagant maniac, Mr. HUNT, (and, in our conscience, we believe that, for his own best interest, the strait waistcoat would be a most wholesome, as it is the only restraint of which his malady is in need,) with the *diatribes* of the *Courier*, and in the frankness of truth answer, whether they do not breathe the same spirit, infuse the same poison, though, from the comparative means of mischief, the disgusting brawler must be almost harmless." The same paper adds it's conviction, that Mr. HUNT has no *fac-simile* in the Empire.

The absence of Ministers from the dinner of the LORD MAYOR of London has produced no inconsiderable sensation in that City, and, indeed, their conduct upon the occasion was neither manly nor politic. As a Magistrate, Alderman WOOD appeared to know no party, and was, therefore, entitled to the countenance of all.

SECOND EDITION.

The mail of Wednesday (this day's) has arrived. There are the strongest appearances of immediate hostilities between America and Spain.---The London Corn Market varied little from last quotations.

We are indebted to a Gentleman of this City for the valuable Address to Navigators, which appears in another part of our paper. It is the production of an eminent naval Commander, who has been more in the Atlantic than any other man of the present times. On this ground, as well as on account of it's intrinsic importance, it is entitled to peculiar attention.

However deeply we may regret the following intelligence, we have yet to convey our best thanks to the respectable source from which we have received it:---

About 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night last, the 19th instant, a fire, evidently maliciously designed, was discovered in the haggard and out-offices of Mr. Patrick Lee, a respectable Farmer at Corryheen, on the banks of the river Bride, within 2½ miles of Lismore, and 2 of Tallow, in the County of Waterford. With the greatest difficulty, the house was preserved, but the barn, stables, turf-house, and other adjoining premises, were burnt to the ground, together with a large quantity of corn, thrashed and unthrashed, all the farming utensils, consisting of carts, cars, ploughs, harrows, tackling, &c., hay, straw, turf, and a great deal of timber in the out-houses, which were entirely consumed. The house and out-offices of Mr. Lee's son, on the same lands, and at some distance from the above, were also set fire to, and the damage sustained by both has been very considerable. The flames, which raged violently, owing to a smart breeze, were perceived from Tallow, and Mr. Royce, a Magistrate, accompanied by a party of Dragoons, immediately repaired to the place, but they were unable to detect the perpetrators of this desperate outrage. No cause has as yet been ascertained, and it is sincerely to be hoped, from the activity of the Magistracy and the neighbouring Gentlemen, that exertions will be made with effect to apprehend the villains. The premises were not insured.

We have not space to touch upon this subject as it deserves, and can only remark, that the incendiaries, not to speak of private suffering, have deprived the Public of so much sustenance, and brought upon the district a heavy burden, as it must pay for the injury sustained.

Yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a private soldier, belonging to the [illegible] Regt. shot himself through the heart with his own musket.---An Inquest was afterwards held upon the body by MICHAEL EVANS, Esq. Coroner, when the Jury brought in a verdict of *Insanity*.

We have to call the attention of our readers to an *Advertisement* of much public convenience from the Proprietor of the established Day Cars between Clonmel, Caher, Cashel, Thurles, Tipperary, and Limerick, which have already much facilitated travellers, the carriage of parcels, &c. through the extensive line just mentioned, considerably cheaper than any establishment of the kind in Ireland. By the present plan, a new communication will be opened between Waterford and Limerick, affording an intercourse between these two Cities every way calculated for mutual interest, at the very moderate rate of Seventeen Shillings and Eleven Pence, taking in the intermediate Towns of Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, &c. &c. &c. and allowing a reasonable time to transact business, and take refreshment, along the road. This Car will leave Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK's house, on the Mall, precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday next, and continue daily at the same hour---Passengers are requested to apply at Mr. FITZPATRICK's. The *Advertisement* so fully points out the utility of the plan, that it is unnecessary for us to say more upon the subject.

It is due to the *Cork Southern Reporter* to say, and we make the acknowledgment with the sincerest pleasure, that we owe to that excellent Journal the legal details given in our last page.---We do not know what has since taken place.

CHARITY SERMONS.

SICK POOR.---On Sunday week, the first of December, two Sermons will be preached in Olave's Church for the benefit of this Institution; the Rev. Mr. PRICE, and the Rev. Mr. RYLAND, have benevolently undertaken to plead the cause of these sufferers on the occasion we have mentioned. Mr. PRICE will commence his Service precisely at ten o'clock, A. M. and Mr. RYLAND will commence his Service precisely at twelve o'clock, Noon. We shall advert to this subject hereafter.

The Treasurer for the Sick Poor acknowledges the following Donations:---

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Fell,	5	0	0
Miss Garde,	2	5	6
Wm. Barron, of Carrick-barron,	5	0	0
Colonel Denis,	1	0	0
John Fraser,	1	0	0

A list of Contributors, who have placed their money in the hands of the Collecting Committee, will be published with all practicable expedition.

Cork Advertiser-Office, Nov. 21, 5 o'clock, P. M.

We have this moment received an account from Mallow, of the result of the Coroner's Inquest on the body of Colonel Newman.---A Verdict of Wilful Murder was found against Denis Lucy, Daniel Clifford, and Thomas Dorgan, who are all in custody, and were servants of deceased.

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 22.

ARRIVED,

20th---Camden Packet.

21st Mansfield Packet; Beresford, Hyde, Bristol, leggage; Ely, Sever, Portsmouth, ditto; Cornwallis, Steacy, Bristol, ditto; Augusta, Davidson, St. John's (New Brunswick), timber, deals, and spars, Dumfries.

22d---Freeling Packet.

SAILED,

20th and 21st---None.

22d---Wind S. E. at 8 morning.

WATERFORD SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

IT is proposed that THREE BALLS shall be held at the Assembly Rooms on the following Terms, viz.

Ladies' subscription for Balls---Supper, Music, Tea and Coffee included, ... 16s. 3d.
Gentlemen's Ditto, ... £1 5s. 0d.

No Persons but Subscribers to be admitted, except those residing beyond Six Mile from the City, to whom the Rate of Admission for a single Ball will be,

Ladies, 7s. 6d.---Gentlemen, 13s. 6d.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers are requested to send their Names and Subscriptions to any of the undermentioned Conducting Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, viz:

Sir GEORGE BERKELEY,
Mr. J. WALLACE,
Mr. THOMAS KING.

The Balls to commence on TUESDAY, the 3d of December, and to be continued once a Fortnight.

Lady Patronesses, Hon. Mrs. BOURKE, Lady BERKELEY, Mrs. J. WALLACE.

Stewards for the first Ball, CORNELIUS BOLTON, Esq. Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Sir G. BERKELEY, JAMES WALLACE, Esq.

November 23, 1816.

NOTICE.

GALWEY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE

OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL FURNITURE,

CONTAINING ONLY 250 TICKETS, AT £1 EACH.

HAVING nearly *Twenty Capital Prizes* (no Blanks), and no Prize less than *Ten Shillings*, as heretofore advertised, is, in consequence of some Tickets remaining unsold,

Adjourned to the 20th of December,

On which Day, whether the remaining few are sold or not, the Drawing will positively take place, at 12 o'Clock, under the Management of Gentlemen of this City.

Nov. 23, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE LANDS of DARIGLE, lately held by WILLIAM QUIN, containing 70 Acres, or thereabouts, situated on the River Suir, Six Miles from Waterford, and Seven from Carrick. The Lands are of excellent Quality, convenient to all kinds of Manure, being on the River.

Likewise to be let, DARIGLEARD, containing about 65 or 70 Acres. These Lands are convenient to the Lime-Kilns of Pouldrew. MICHAEL NOWLAN, of Darigle, will shew the Grounds.

Application to be made to ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Esq. Kilaspy, Waterford. November 23, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

ABOUT 58 Acres of the LANDS of WILMAN, Part of the Estate of WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. These Lands are of the very best quality, well watered, lying convenient to Manure, and within Half a Mile of Carrick-on-Suir. They are now in the possession of [illegible], MICHAEL KENNEDY, JOHN MAHER, and RICHARD WALSH; Eleven Acres are in Mr. NICHOLSON's own hands, of which immediate Possession can be given. Mr. [illegible] MURPHY, New-Street, Carrick-on-Suir and the above JOHN MAHER, will shew the Ground. There are Three good FARM-HOUSES on the Lands.

Application (post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Belfort, Portlaw. Nov. [illegible], 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME SPANISH MULE, Six Years old, warranted sound---the Owner of which is desirous of *exchanging* it for a *Horse*. For Particulars inquire at the Barracks. Waterford, Nov. 23, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AN EXCELLENT DOG-CART,

NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW,

WITH HARNESS COMPLETE.

Apply to Mr. GRANT, Mall.

Waterford, Nov. 23, 1816.

DAY CARS,

FOR PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, a well-appointed DAY CAR will leave WATERFORD, and continue to leave it every Morning (Sunday excepted), at *Eight* o'Clock, and arrive in CLONMEL at *One*; to leave CLONMEL at *Two*, arrive in CASHEL at *Five*, and in THURLES at *Half-past Seven* o'Clock. It leaves THURLES every Morning at *Six* o'Clock, arrives in CASHEL at *Eight*, and in CLONMEL at *Eleven* (to Breakfast); leaves CLONMEL at *Half-past Eleven* o'Clock, and arrives in WATERFORD at *Half-past Four* o'Clock.

The LIMERICK CAR leaves the *Clonmel Day Car Office* opposite the Great Globe, on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at *Six* o'Clock; arrives in TIPPERARY at *Ten* (to Breakfast); and at LIMERICK at *Four*. It leaves LIMERICK on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at *Six* o'Clock, and arrives in CLONMEL at *Four* o'Clock the same Day.

The ROYAL MAIL CAR leaves CLONMEL at *Half-past Ten* o'Clock every Morning, and arrives in CAHER in time for the Dublin and Cork Coaches; leaves CAHER, after their departure, at *Half-past One* o'Clock, and arrives in CLONMEL after *Three* o'Clock.---Fare, 1s. 8d.

Luggage and Parcels are charged One Penny per lb. for any distance under 25 Miles, 1½d. under 40, and 2d. for any greater distance. Passengers are allowed 12lb. *free*.

FARE.	s.	d.
From Waterford to Carrick,	2	11
Carrick to Clonmel,	2	6
Clonmel to Cashel,	2	11
Cashel to Thurles,	2	6
	10	10
From Waterford to Tipperary,	10	5
Tipperary to Limerick,	7	6
	17	11

AGENTS.

Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, Mall, Waterford,
Mr. M. KELLY, Carrick,
Mr. E. WOODS, Clonmel,
Mr. D. O'DONNELL, Cashel,
Mr. P. QUINLAN, Thurles,
Mr. R. DAVERN, Caher,
Mr. D. RYAN, Tipperary, and
BRODERICK's Hotel, Limerick.

For further Particulars apply to any of the Agents.

☞ The Proprietor will not be accountable for Parcels or Luggage above the value of Two Pounds; nor will he be accountable for any Loss or Injury Parcels or Luggage may sustain.

Clonmel Day-Car Office, (opposite the Great Globe,) November 22, 1816.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the CORNWALLIS Packet, Captain JOHN STEACY, will sail for *Bristol* on THURSDAY next.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the GOVERNMENT VESSELS from *Waterford* to *Bristol* sail EVERY THURSDAY. They are fitted up with elegant Accommodations for Passengers.

☞ Inquire, *if by Letter, post paid*, of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Mall, or of Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

N. B. Similar Vessels sail from Bristol to Waterford the same days.

*** The Cork and Bristol GOVERNMENT VESSELS sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

Waterford, Nov. 23, 1816.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Dublin, 20th November, 1816.

THE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS of HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they will on MONDAY, the 9th of December next, receive sealed Proposals (in Writing) from such Persons as may be willing to supply FUEL and CANDLES for the ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS in IRELAND, *from the 1st Day of January next, to the 31st Day of December*, 1817, at the undermentioned Places, viz.:---

Athlone,	*Clonmel,*
Belfast,	*Cork Harbour (Candles only),*
Bantry Bay,	*Duncannon Fort,*
Carrickfergus,	*Limerick.*
Charlemont,	

The Proposals to mention the Price of Coals (best Quality) per Ton; Turf, per Kish or Box; and Candles,

Mould .... } per Pound.
Dips .... }

The Contractor is also to deliver such Fuel and Candles for the Engineer's and Storekeeper's Departments as may be required, at the same rate as for the Royal Artillery, and Royal Artillery Drivers.

Security will be required for the due Performance of the Contract, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above Day, nor any attended to, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorised on his behalf, be present at the time to name his Securities, whose assent to become his Sureties must be produced in Writing under their own Hands.

The Printed Regulations may be seen on application at the Office, Lower Castle-Yard; or to the Officer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

☞ It is particularly to be observed, that no Proposal will be attended to which does not state the Prices in Words at full length as well as in Figures.

AS the LANDS of PRIEST HAGGARD (before advertised in this Paper) have not been disposed of by Auction, Proposals will be received for their Purchase by Private Contract, addressed to Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. or Messrs. IVIE and BURKE, until the first of December next. Nov. 7, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term of Years as may be agreed on,

THE BACON and PROVISION CELLARS, at Ferry Bank, lately in possession of Sir JOHN BERON, Bart. There is a RENDERING-HOUSE on the Concern, in complete order, with a plentiful supply of good Water, together with an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, in complete repair, and also a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. There are a great many UTENSILS belonging to the BACON BUSINESS, which the Tenant may have at a reasonable Valuation. At very little expence, it can easily be made fit for the reception of [illegible].

Apply to NICHOLAS [illegible], Bridge-street.

Waterford, Aug. 10, 1816.